

CUBA STANDS FOR THE FIGHT.

The Military Assembly Denounced by the People and Snubbed by the United States Government.

General Gomez Will Help General Brooke Pay Off the Soldiers Without Recognizing the Protesting Politicians.

HAVANA. March 15.—General Gomez has decided to proceed with the plans agreed upon for distributing the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban troops on disbanding as though the Military Assembly did not exist. He conferred for two hours today with Governor-General Brooke regarding details.

Havana is much more quiet to-day and less excitement is noticeable. This is partly due to the fact that the Assembly held no meeting. Rumors are current that its self-dissolution is a matter of the early future.

At a meeting this morning the Cuban generals Diaz Roban, Montenegro, Nolasco, Peraza and others decided to join with General Betancourt, the commander of the Cuban troops in Matanzas, in a public declaration of their position. La Discusion understands that they will side with General Gomez. The papers continue to print letters to the United States, all points declaring adherence to the veteran patriot's cause.

There were numerous fresh calls to-day for the resignation of Civil Governor Mora and Chief of Police Mario Menocal, because of their attitude, the result of misunderstanding or otherwise toward Sunday's parade in honor of Gomez, and the names of their successors are already suggested.

Street Demonstration in Havana. Another demonstration in favor of Gomez occurred this afternoon, in which all the patriotic clubs, with banners and bands, as well as many women and children, took part. Several thousand people paraded to the Quinta de los Molinos, where General Gomez resides. He made his appearance and addressed them, and the procession did not return until after midnight.

The United States military authorities publish the following statement: "We are officially authorized to announce that the President of the United States will not recognize any obligation incurred by the body known as the Cuban Assembly, and that all requests for recognition to the contrary are absolutely untrue."

This is perhaps due to a story published in the newspaper El Reconcentrado to the effect that a representative of the American syndicate, including Senator Hanna, is now here with a view of making a loan to the Assembly.

There have been six resignations from the Assembly since Saturday—Generals and Seniors Cospedal, Montenegro, Nolasco, Leira, Mola and Tamayo.

The Junta Patriotica dissolved last night after passing resolutions of adherence to Gomez.

The seconds of General Alejandro Rodriguez, Chief of Staff of General Gomez, and Colonel Raulo, a former Inspector of Police, who was called to the assembly by Rodriguez on Monday, for clubbing a woman, while dispersing a portion of the parade in honor of Gomez, were met by a duel between the two principals, to be fought with pistols to-day, but the Military Assembly intervened to prevent the duel.

Rodriguez and Colonel Raulo last night forbidding the duel, which was consequently declared off.

Sanctuary Against the Assembly. Santiago, March 15.—Last night a mass meeting was held to protest against the action of the Cuban Military Assembly with reference to General Maximo Gomez and Senor Gonzalez de Quesada. The Veterans' Association issued a manifesto against the meeting, urging the people not to attend, but apparently it had an effect just opposite to that intended, for the crowd was tremendous, and the name of Gomez was received with great enthusiasm.

Delegates Won't Be Recognized. Washington, March 15.—The committee which was appointed yesterday by the Cuban Military Assembly, at Havana, to come to Washington to secure recognition, it can be stated, will not be recognized in any official capacity. In making the payments to the Cuban soldiers, which have been arranged for by Secretary Alger, the personality of the Cuban commanders will play little part. The soldiers are to be dealt with individually, and the money will be handled only by the United States Army Paymasters, receipts being taken from the individuals.

In considering what policy should be adopted toward the Cuban Military Assembly, the authorities have consulted General Quesada, the Cuban representative, who has advised that the Assembly be allowed to run its course without molestation, as he holds that it has no strength outside of its own members, and that any move to disband it would give the members an opportunity to appear as martyrs. This view, however, is not accepted, and may continue, although General Brooke, being on the ground, has considerable latitude of action.

COSTA RICAN REVOLUTION MAY CHANGE CANAL PLANS. Present Government is So Friendly to Our Construction That a Change is Not Desirable.

Washington, March 15.—State Department officials are interested in the news from Costa Rica that a revolution against the government of Iglesias is threatened. They fear that if internal discord occurs the government of Costa Rica, now exceedingly friendly to the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua Canal, may be changed and that the same friendliness will not prevail.

It would be unfortunate at this juncture, especially because President McKinley and President Iglesias have such a thorough understanding as to canal concessions that the State Department considers it necessary to include Costa Rica in the negotiations. It is to open at once with Nicaragua. President McKinley has authorized the negotiations in order that he may learn as speedily as possible what Nicaragua thinks on the question of granting rights of way and the zone necessary for the canal.

TO LEARN ABOUT TELEGRAPHS. Australian Government Sends a Man to Investigate Their Operation.

Washington, March 15.—Timothy Howard, of Australia, who will have charge of the Government telegraph and telephone system of that country, is in the United States making an investigation of American methods. He is in consultation with the Postmaster-General and other officials, and will observe the installation of a complete electric service in the Post Office Building here.

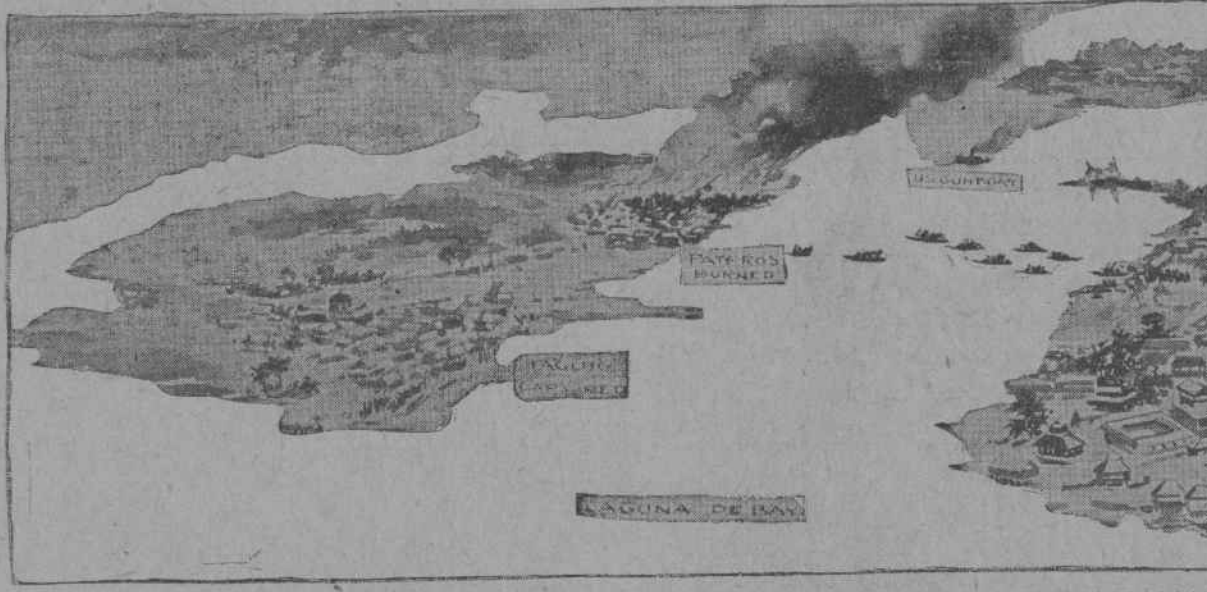
Mr. Howard will report to his government the result of his investigations, which deal with the establishment, management, bookkeeping and other phases of the telegraph and telephone business.

Domestic Rates on Cuban Money Orders. Washington, March 15.—Acting Postmaster-General Heath has issued an order directing that on and after March 14 the fees for postal money orders issued in the United States for payment in Cuba shall be the same as those fixed by law for domestic money orders.

Attend the auction sales to-day. Consult advertisements on "Want" pages.

FILIPINOS WHIPPED AGAIN IN A BLOODY FIGHT AT PASIG

Tried to Surprise Our Troops in the Early Morning but Were Caught in Their Own Trap and Routed.



Pasig and the Surrounding Country, Where the Filipinos Were Whipped by Our Troops in Yesterday's Battle.

MANILA,

March 15.—A desperate attempt of the Filipinos to break through the American lines and recapture Pasig and Pateros, on the shores of Laguna Bay, to-day, has met with disastrous failure.

Two hundred rebels fell in this battle which proved one of the most decisive victories for the American arms since the work of suppressing the Filipinos began.

General Lloyd Wheaton commanded in person, and his troops finally charged the enemy, driving them like sheep into the jungle growths back of Pasig. General Wheaton took 400 prisoners, who will be taken to Manila to-night. The American loss was slight.

The Filipinos planned the attack with the greatest skill. Pasig had been occupied by the American troops on Tuesday. It is situated on a small neck of land jutting in irregular fashion into Laguna Bay. To recapture it meant that the rebels would hold the strongest strategic point outside of Manila. Aguinaldo knew this, and he laid his plans accordingly.

The Filipinos—three thousand strong—silently approached Pasig during Tuesday night. Their movements were concealed from the Americans by the tall grass and interlacing scrub growth that covers the country even to the outskirts of Pasig. They had one field

piece. By daylight this formidable array of men had formed a semicircle and were ready to pour a deadly fire into the American camp. But General Wheaton was not caught napping, and turned the surprise on the Filipinos. The troops were quietly prepared for battle and no time was given the Filipinos to attack.

The American artillery thundered at once and the gunboats joined in sending shot and shell into the ranks of the natives. The infantry followed the artillery, and the roar of arms was heard all along the American lines.

The Filipinos were dumfounded at first. The surprise they had planned had been turned upon themselves. Before they could recover and rally their ranks were diminished and the ground was strewn with the dead and dying. But rally they did, and it was not until after the most desperate fight that they gave way.

Aguinaldo had placed his men well and they concentrated all their fire on Pasig. Twenty-five hundred of them stole quietly through the jungle had been reserved to recover this strategic point. The five hundred others passed on to Pateros and Taguig. The former was burned by the soldiers before they could be driven back.

The battle at Pasig lasted two hours, for the Americans fought against odds.

They were exposed most of the time, while the wily rebels kept concealed after the first fire from the American batteries.

At 2 o'clock the order to charge was given, and the Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments rushed for the jungle with ringing cheers. The Filipinos were panic-stricken and tried to slip away, but nearly four hundred of them were cut off on the south shore of the lake, and these were cornered and captured easily. They were found to have no arms, and it is believed they threw their rifles into the lake or river. The main force was driven into the back country, leaving their dead and dying on the field.

Near Pasig and on the shores of Laguna Bay were found many dead and dying Filipinos. The bodies of scores who had fallen into the water floated down the Pasig River.

It was a complete victory, and the American loss was but one man killed and twenty wounded. The American troops found 106 dead Filipinos on the field and 100 new-made graves, occupied doubtless by rebels who fell in the previous battle.

While the battle was raging at Pasig the First Infantry, under Colonel Whalley, had crossed the river and cleared the insurgents out of Pateros and Taguig. Fifty canoes laden with supplies and 150 prisoners were captured.

Company D, Frank Nash; Company M, Richard F. Piper; Company G, Lester M. Folger; Company H, Charles Sharkey, Charles Davis. Second Oregon, Company B, Private Walter Irwin. Twenty-second Infantry, Company B, Corporal Charles J. Usley. Twentieth Infantry, Company E, Private William Sempson; Company M, Adolph G. Koehper; Company B, Peter J. Phelan; Company F, Corporal John E. Hoffman.

March 14, near Guadalupe—Killed—First Washington, Company E, Private Ralph Van Buskirk. Wounded—Second Oregon, Company D, Private Alfred O. Carden; Company F, W. O. B. Dodson; Company E, Charles J. Olson.

Washington, March 15.—The War Department has received news from the Philippines which may make it necessary for the President to proceed at once with the muster in of the whole or a large part of the 35,000 provisional army of volunteers.

The volunteers now in the Philippines, it is reported officially, are unwilling to take advantage of the offer of the President to keep them in service six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace. On the contrary, the orders show that the volunteers want to come home.

The predicament of the War Department is that if the Spanish Queen should sign the treaty of peace within a few days, which is likely, and the exchange of ratification should be made promptly, the volunteers would be that act be out of the service, and according to the reports would hurry home.

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REICHSTAG AGREES ON AN ARMY BILL.

New Peace Effective to Be Tried for Five Years More.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BERLIN. March 15.—There will be no dissolution of the Reichstag after all on account of the squabble over the Military Increase bill. A compromise was effected today between the leaders of the Reichstag and the Government.

The result of the negotiations is regarded as a partial victory for the Government, and a signal defeat for Dr. Lieber and the Centrists. The latter have boasted all along that nothing would be able to coerce them into approving the Military bill in its original shape before it was altered by the Budget Committee.

The compromise stipulates that Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, shall introduce tomorrow a resolution providing that if, at the expiration of the military quinquennial period of five years, it is found that the army cannot be maintained on a satisfactory footing with the new peace effective, the increase of 7,000 infantry demanded by the Government shall be granted.

It is generally believed that this understanding will end the crisis caused by the rejection yesterday of the bill to increase the army, though much opposition is feared even to Dr. Lieber's resolution from Herr Richter and other leaders.

SPANISH OFFICERS NO GOOD, SAYS GEN. CASTELLANOS. The Former Captain-General of Cuba Makes Army Men Angry by His Criticism.

Madrid, March 15.—An extraordinary speech made by General Castellanos, the last Spanish Captain-General of Cuba, who was recently appointed Captain-General of Madrid, to the soldiers during an inspection which he made of the barracks yesterday, has caused intense anger in military circles. The Captain-General said: "There is only one thing good in the army, and it is the soldier himself. As to the officers, if they are derelict in their duty, I am accustomed to send them to the gallies."

The officers have demanded that the Minister of War, General Polavieja, take action in the matter.

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Admiral Dewey and His Officers--Does He Look Like a Sick Man?

From a recent photograph taken on board the Olympia.

QUEEN REGENT TO RAIFY THE TREATY

Her Majesty Will Not the Action of the Cortes.

CARLISTS WILL C

Elections to Be Held Next and the New Cortes Assemble on June

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

MADRID. March 15.—The Regent to-day, on advice of the

Cabinet to ratify at once the peace treaty with the United States without waiting action by the Cortes. The ratification be announced immediately.

The constitution of Spain gives the foreign right to confirm treaties, waiting for a vote of the chambers. A majority of the Liberals, Carlists and Republicans will contest the action crown in ratifying without the action of the Cortes.

The Government has determined solve the Cortes. The new election been fixed for April 13 for Senate April 18 for Deputies.

The new Cortes will assemble on financial problems will at once the first question being the pay \$5,000,000 pesetas due the troops back from Cuba and the Philippines

QUEEN VICTORIA ASKS AFTER MRS. WHITE'S HEAD. Cables from the Riviera Her Symathy with the Wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, March 15.—Mrs. Henry White, wife of the First Secretary of the American Embassy, is seriously ill with neuritis, following influenza.

Queen Victoria telegraphed to-day from Clons in the Ulster, expressing sympathy and asking to be let informed concerning Mrs. White's condition. Mr. White was able to reply that he is a little better.

Both Mr. and Mrs. White are also welcome guests at Court and have enjoyed the friendship of the Queen.

EXPLOSION OF AN ENGLISH WAR SHIP. One Killed, Another Fatally Injured Several Scalded on the Cruiser Terrible.

Devonport, England, March 15.—The British frigate cruiser Terrible has arrived here from Malta and reports the explosion of her boiler on March 13. They killed a sailor, fatally injured another man and badly scalded several others. The Terrible is a sister ship of the Powdermill. The latter, which is now in Manila Bay, has been most unfortunate, having experienced a continuous series of accidents and breakdowns since she was launched.

March 15.—Owing to reports from the United States that the human remains found b General Wood four miles west of El Moro, and identified as those of the Spanish Admiral Villamil, are not the remains of that officer, the department is endeavoring to ascertain a doubt whether General Villamil's identification was accurate.

Thus far everything goes to show that, if not those of Admiral Villamil, the remains are undoubtedly those of some high officer in the Spanish navy. The uniform found is that of a squadron commander. The handkerchief bears the initials "J. V.," and in the coat pocket was found the fleet counter-sign for June 2, signed by the late Obedo Bustamante, Admiral Cervera's chief of staff.

For several months it has been rumored here that Admiral Villamil's body was lying in a chair in that part of the island. Previous attempts to discover the body had failed. These reports arose from the fact that a Spanish sailor who escaped from the torpedo-boat destroyer Pluton had said he had helped to bring a dying officer ashore. There was also the testimony of a Cuban boy, engaged at present on a boat at Cayo Smith, that he had seen a Spanish officer who was lying in a chair, within a few hours after the battle. Lopez, the pilot, who knew Admiral Villamil, says he is absolutely certain as to the identification.

General Wood is also confident that the remains are those of an officer commanding some ship, most probably the Pluton, owing to the immediate proximity of the wreck of that destroyer. Captain Romero, formerly a Spanish naval officer, says the rope that was found tied about the chair is of British manufacture. His argument being that the Pluton and Pluton, both of which were built in British yards, would be fitted with such a rope.

Senior Bus, proprietor of the Venus cafe, who knew Admiral Villamil, says that shortly after the battle a Spanish sailor from the Pluton told him he helped bring Admiral Villamil's body ashore, tied in a chair, under the direction of some officer who was killed almost immediately after landing, and that another sailor who helped was also killed. Senior Bus's informant said that he took the chair to a secluded spot, then went in search of water, but failed to find the body or his return. Senior Bus believes that the remains are undoubtedly those of Admiral Villamil.

WILL STOP FRENCH FISHERS. St. John's, N. F., March 15.—The Colonial Government is fitting out the revenue cruiser Fleeta for the annual Spring campaign against the supply of hait to French fishermen in Newfoundland waters.

The Bait Act will be enforced more stringently than ever, and it is believed this course will have the effect of crippling the French fishing industry on the Grand Banks this season.

PARLIAMENT IN THE STANDARD'S GRASP.

House of Commons Decides Not to Keep Out "Murder Oil."

LONDON. March 17.—The House of Commons to-day defeated the bill raising the flash point of petroleum from 73 to 100.

It was a victory for the Standard Oil Company, whose cheap and low grade oils are largely used in England.

Mr. Harold James Reekitt moved the second reading of the bill. In so doing he said that it would not add appreciably to the cost, as a New York firm had offered to supply oil at 100 flash-point at only half a cent per gallon dearer than the present price.

Mr. Henry Kimber moved the rejection of the bill on the ground that it was "valued protection at the expense of American oil," and Mr. Robert Grant Webster asked how the bill would be considered in the United States, adding: "We ought not to injure a nation which is at present becoming more and more friendly toward us."

Mr. Jasper Tully, Irish Nationalist, called the imported American oil "murder oil," and Mr. Alexander Ure, of Wales, ridiculed the evidence of Mr. Babcock, the Standard Oil Company's director, before the Petroleum Committee, and quoted advertisements of the Standard Oil Company as bearing out the contentions of the supporters of the bill.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Home Office, Mr. Jesse Collins, said the Government was preparing a bill which, it was hoped, would settle the question and carry out the recommendations of the Petroleum Committee, with the exception of raising the flash point to 100, which recommendation was only adopted by the committee with a bare majority.

Mr. Collins added that it was easy to raise the flash point on paper, but the bill, if passed, would put 78 per cent. of the oil used out of the market altogether. He disputed the assertion that Great Britain was made the dumping ground for oil which could not be used in America. Continuing, he read Foreign Office reports showing that in many States there was no law on the subject, while in others the flash point was the same as or lower than in Great Britain. "He then said:

"All the petroleum we are speaking of is safe with ordinary care and none of it is safe without care. I question whether accidents are due to the low flash point. But it would be ruinous to dislocate any trade to the extent of 75 per cent., and I am convinced the bill, if passed, will sacrifice the best interests of the working people and tax them for the benefit of a clique which is desirous of creating a monopoly and increasing the price of oil."

The bill was then rejected by a vote of 244 to 150.

An American Kills Himself in Colombia. Washington, March 15.—Consul McNally, at Bogota, has informed the State Department that the consular agent at Bucaramanga has telegraphed him that William Stierbach, citizen of the United States, associated with Mecke & Co. of New York, shot and killed himself at that place on March 10.

VILLAMIL'S BODY BEYOND A DOUBT.

Every Evidence Shows the Remains Have Been the Admiral's.

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